SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Yes, Sir,

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, will the Government make a study about this problem because every day a large number of people are coming and settling down in various colonies. I do not know wherefrom they are coming and why they are coming. Will you make a study about it? Then only you can find a solution. Otherwise you have to regularise unauthorised colonies.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you study the problem, why the people are coming?

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: Only after you make a study, can you find a solution to the problem.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Sir, people are coming from the neighbouring States. They are coming for want of their *rozi-roti*, construction workers are coming, the people who have no employment in their own districts or in their own Sates are coming. Sir, it is an open fact that they are coming for their livelihood.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next question No. 304.

Benefit to Horticulture from the Pepsico Project

*304. SHRI V. GOPALSAMY:
SHRI SURESH KALMADI:†

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pepsico project's main thrust is Horticulture and to prevent wastage of fruit and vegetables;

(b) what is the project's benefit to horticulture in terms of rupee value; and

(c) what percentage of the project is in fruit and vegetables?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Development of horticulture is one of the important aspects of the Pepsico-Punjab Agro project. The project envisages an integrated approach in agricultural research, processing and marketing which will help in prevention of wastages.

(b) It is not possible to give benefts to horticulture items of rupee value at this stage. However, the fruit/vegetable unit of the project shall process about 80,000 metric tonnes of different fruits.

(c) Approximately 35 per cent of the turn over of the project will be on processing fruits. Around 1,05,000 tonnes of fruit and vegetables are expected to be consumed by the project at maximum utilisation of the capacity.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Sir, the proposal of Punjab Agro is supposed to be basically food processing which will develop horticulture in Punjab and help the farmer get away from the traditional rice and wheat crops. It will help the Punjab farmers to increase their income which has been static. Now, I wonder if the hon. Minister has read an item last week that Godrej has entered into a collaboration agreement with the Unicom group of companies and they are talking specifically of high-yielding disease-free planting of potato seeds, high-yielding hybrid tomato seeds and high-yielding *sangtra* seeds with high oil content. My specific question to the Minister is what are the kinds of seeds that would help horticulture in Punjab which are being brought in by Pepsico and the quantity of each type of seeds.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Sir, the Pepsico are going to bring in germ-plasma. They have got potatoes like they have got *in* Mexico and they are also going to work in close collaboration with the ICAR and the Punjab Agricultural University to see that whatever is possible under the agreement which the pepsico has got with the Punjab Agro industries, is done.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: You just mentioned about research etc. What precisely will the Agro Research Centre do in this direction? And does Pepsico have any

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Suresh Kalmadi.

previous experience in agro-research? Will they actually do research or will they act as consultants?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: They will be taking part in the research and Pepsi's experience in agro research is based on their launching in Mexico a potato seed programme in 1980, including development of high-yielding and disease resistant processing variety, use of bio-technology, including tissue culture and genetic engineering. This includes selection and multiplication of seed potatoes and distribution through contact farmers. The national average yield of potatoes in Mexico from 1980 to 1982 increased from 11 to 14 tonnes per hectare whereas the yield of potatoes in the field of contact farming increased from 19 tonnes to 30 tonnes per hectare. The seed wastage was reduced from 35 per cent of produce to less than 2 per cent.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: The State Government and the people of Punjab have always been asking for this project and in view of the significant contribution that Punjab has made to the national food kitty and to the economy of the country, I hope the people as such will not grudge Punjab getting this project. I would like to know from the hon. Minister for the benefit of others, as to what are the benefits that would accrue to the State by setting up this project there.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: First of all there is a change of pattern with this Pepsico project. Coming to Punjab, there is the horticultural benefit to Punjab farmers. Net returns per hectare of wheat and paddy has been declining in Punjab steadily. The horticultural crop is bound to push up the income per hectare to two to three times. I had just given to hon. Member, Shri Kalmadi the details of increase in yield in potato in Mexico which they are bringing here. Punjab actually gets the maximum benefit. This is the best proposal we ever had, and Punjab is going to get the maximum benefit. Seventyfour per cent of the total proposed investment is in food and agro processing which ultimately will benefit the farmers, their sons and daughters whom this particular Ministry had in mind. I had it in mind that I might create employment for the farmer's sons. Twentyfive per cent of the total food crop in Punjab is to be processed in this project. It will also bring in advanced technology in food processing and development in this country. It will also create 50,000 jobs directly and indirectly all over the country and specifically 25,000 jobs in Punjab alone, specially for the sons and daughters of the farmers in Punjab. It will generate additional tax revenue of Rs. 174 crores per annum. So, 50 per cent of the total value of production will be exported. I would like to inform you because in one of the meetings, many Members had said that some of the multinational companies had not met their obligations. I would like to inform the House that the proposed Pepsico project which has been signed with the financial corporation has clause No. 4 which indicates that they will give a bank guarantee and undertaking which will have to come on fulfilment of export commitment. This will be executed by the Punjab Agro Industries.

I would like to give some more information. The net foreign exchange obligation is to the extent of ten years instead of usual five years. Net foreign exchange earning is equal to more than five times of the total foreign-exchange outflow. This means, for every dollar that India spends on foreign exchange on this project, the company will ensure export earning of five dollars. The company will be allowed to repatriate profits only after they have fulfilled their export obligation. Imports will be totally according to existing policy of the Government of India and will bear all custom duties as is in vogue at the time of import. The terms agreed by Pepsico are far better than the existing agreements either with Russia or China and various other countries. In Russia and China, they have export-import ratio of 1:1, whereas in case of India, it will 5:1. No foreign brand names will be used on domestic sale. There will be a hybrid name like I mentioned. Agro-research centres are to be established by Pepsico which will function in consultation with ICAR and Punjab Agricultural University. Manufacture of the soft drink concentrate will be about 25 per cent of the total turnover of the project. Best of all, the pro-

moters have agreed that export activities can start immediately on approval and with in the first year they will be able to export agricultural products worth at least Rs. 20 crores. These are the benefits which will accrue to Punjab and the rest of the country.

श्री हरवेन्द्र सिंह हंसपाल : मंत्री महोदय ने जो कुछ पंजाब के बारे में बताया वह बहुत खुशी की बात है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि ये सारे बैनिफिट तब मिलेंगे जब प्रोजेक्ट कंप्लीट हो जाएगा ।

श्री जगदीश टाईटलर : ये साथ-साथ होंगे, अभी पहले पांच साल का मैंने बताया ।

श्री हरवेन्द्र सिंह हंसपाल : मैं मंत्री जी से ये जानना चाहता हूं कि यद्यपि यह कहा जाता है कि फूड प्रोसिसिंग प्लांट्स पहले यहां लगेंगे ताकि हार्टिकल्चर की पैदावार बढ़ सके, लेकिन मार्केट के अंदर यह बड़े जोरों से बात चल रही है कि बाटलिंग प्लांट्स और बाटलियर्स ने अभी से एग्रीमेंट करने शुरू कर दिए हैं कि हमें बाटलिंग का कांट्रक्ट दिएं जाएं । तो मंत्री ने जैसे यहां पहले एनाऊंस किया है कि बाटलिंग सबसे लास्ट में होगी, पहले फूड प्रोसेसिंग प्लांट लगेंगे, तो आपने यह कैसे इंश्योर किया है कि पहले बाटलिंग नहीं करेंगे ? अगर वह करेंगे तो आप उन पर क्या एक्शन लेंगे ।

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I do not think that I had ever given such an assurance in this House. But I would like to inform the hon. Member that the agreement is not with tht Pepsico. The Government of India has given a licence to the Punjab Agro Industries Corporation. They are the ones who are the licence-holders. It is for the Punjab Government, the Pepsico and the Tatas to see how they are going to implement it. The Government of India's responsibility is to see that the agreement is implemented as regards the export obligations.

सरदार जगजीत सिंह अरोड़ा : श्रीमन्, मुझे हुक्म हुआ है कि मैं हिन्दी में सवाल करूं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि होशियारपुर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में यह इंडस्ट्री लगाने की क्या वजह थी ?

श्री जगदीश टाईटलर : यह तो पंजाब के गवर्नर साहब ही बता सकते हैं ज्यादा . . .

श्री सभापति : वहां होशियार लोग रहते हैं ।

सरदार जगजीत सिंह अरोड़ा : क्या होशियारपुर बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट है और उसकी जमीन खराब है, उसके ऊपर फूट ग्रो करना है तो ज्यादा मुफीद है क्या इस वास्ते फैसला किया है । मेरा ख्याल था कि मिनिस्टर साहब को पता जरूर होगा, फैसला तो पंजाब ने किया . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has himself answered the question.

श्री जगदीश टाईटलर : इसका फायदा मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि केवल पंजाब को ही नहीं दूसरे सूबों, जैसे जम्मू काश्मीर है, हिमाचल प्रदेश है या जो और भी स्टेट इसमें मदद करना चाहती हैं, इसमें पार्टिसिपेट करना चाहती हैं, उनको भी इसका फायदा होगा । मेरे लिए तो सारा देश एक है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Lakshmanna.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Minister has painted a very rosy picture. He has said that for every dollar invested in foreign exchange we would be able to get five dollars in return. It is a very good thing. But my question is, what will be the dollar investment in the first year and what will be the return? Similarly, what will be the investment and return in the second year, third year etc.? What will be the spillover value of dollar and its investment in India?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Sir, as far as the export programme of processed fruits and vegetables is concerned, in the first year, 3,300 MT of fruits and vegetables will be processed. Out of this—this is for export—. . .

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: I wanted to know in terms of dollars and in terms of foreign exchange.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I have not calculated this. If the hon. Member is very keen, I will get this calculated and furnish the information.

*305. [*The questioner (Shrimati Suryakanta Jayawantrao Patil) was absent. For answer* vide *col.* 34 infra.]

*306. [*The questioner (Shri Kamal Morarka) was absent. For answer* vide *cols.* 34-35 infra.]

*307. [*The questioners (Dr. Ratnakar Pandey and Shri Chandrika Prasad Tripathi) were absent. For answers* vide *col.* 35 infra.]

गेहूं उत्पादन के प्रदर्शन

*308. सरदार जगजीत सिंह अरोड़ा :†
श्री राम जेठमलानी :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शोध संस्थानों ने सफल प्रदर्शन करके यह साबित कर दिया है कि देश में विभिन्न किस्मों के गहूं का उत्पादन बढ़ाकर 50 क्विंटल प्रति हैक्टेयर तक किया जा सकता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि देश में गेहूं का प्रति हैक्टेयर सामान्य उत्पादन इस स्तर से बहुत कम है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका प्रति हैक्टेयर सामान्य उत्पादन कितना है ; और

(घ) कृषि की इस सफल आधुनिक उत्पादन पद्धति से आम किसान को परिचित कराने के लिये कृषि मंत्रालय द्वारा ऐसी योजनाओं को कहां-कहां क्रियान्वित किया गया है ?

†सभा में यह प्रश्न सरदार जगजीत सिंह अरोड़ा द्वारा पूछा गया ।

कृषि मंत्री (श्री भजन लाल) : (क) से (घ) विवरण सभा के पटल पर रखा गया है ।

विवरण

(क) जी हां । अनुकूल कृषि जलवायु और लागतों के मौजूदा होने पर गहूं की विभिन्न किस्मों की 50 क्विंटल/हैक्टेयर तक पैदावार क्षमता का प्रदर्शन किया गया है ।

(ख) जी हां । देश में गेहूं की प्रति हैक्टेयर सामान्य पैदावार 50 क्विंटल से कम है क्योंकि देश के सभी क्षेत्रों में गेहूं की खेती अनुकूलतम कृषि जलवायु और लागतों के तहत नहीं की जाती है।

(ग) वर्ष 1986-87 के दौरान देश में गेहूं की प्रति हैक्टेयर सामान्य पैदावार 19.98 क्विंटल थी ।

(घ) देश के 48 जिलों में राष्ट्रीय प्रदर्शन प्रायोजना अमल में लाई जा रही है । इस प्रायोजना में शामिल किए गए जिलों का ब्यौरा संलग्न है । [देखिए परिशिष्ट 1481, अनुपत्र सख्या-117] देश के सभी गेहूं उगाने वाले जिलों में मिनिकीट बांटे जाते हैं ।

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, I have just read the answer and...

MR. CHAIRMAN: First name is of the General. He is present now.

SARDAR JAGJIT SINGH AURORA: Let him ask the first question. Then I will ask.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sardarji has kindly yielded to me.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MAKHAN LAL FOTEDAR): You cannot decide. It is for the Chair to decide.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: If Sardarji wants to ask first question I am prepared to sit down.